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An
Inaugural Dissertation
On
Hemoptysis

BY

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VIRGINIA.

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When we contemplate the delicate structure and nicely balanced arrangement of the Pulmonary organs, it cannot be matter of surprise that they should so often become the subject of disease.

These organs, which are situated in the cavity of the Thorax, have their blood vessels more numerous than those of any other part of the body of the same capacity. These vessels ^{arteries} are subdivided into trunks of the smallest size, and are spread out near the internal surfaces of the Bronchial cavities, are situated in a loose cellular texture, and covered by a delicate membrane only, so that, considering how readily and frequently these vessels are distended with blood, we may readily infer, why an Hemorrhage from the Lungs is next in frequency to that of the nose.

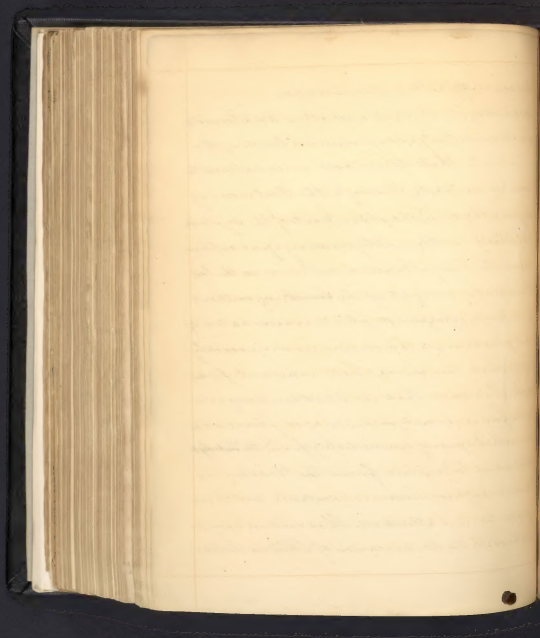
Hemoptysis as it is defined by Sydenham is a spitting of blood. It is arranged by

Allen in the class Pyrexia and order Hemorrhagic
Hemoptysis most frequently occurs from the age
of sixteen to that of thirty five. The reason as-
signed by Authors, why Hemorrhage occurs at this
particular stage of life, is, that when the several
parts of the system have attained their full gro.
wth, there is ~~an~~ equilibrium existing between the
systems of the Aorta, and Pulmonary artery,
or between the vessels of the Lungs, and those
of the rest of the system, consequently, whatever
has a tendency to destroy this nicety of balance,
will be the cause of Hemorrhage from the Lungs.
Allen says that although the vessels of the Lungs
are small in proportion to their office, yet they
are commonly compensated by the greater
velocity of the blood in them, yet if this
velocity be not always adjusted to the estab-
lished compensation, it is probable that a plethoric
state of the whole system, will, & will always

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]

be especially felt in the Lungs.

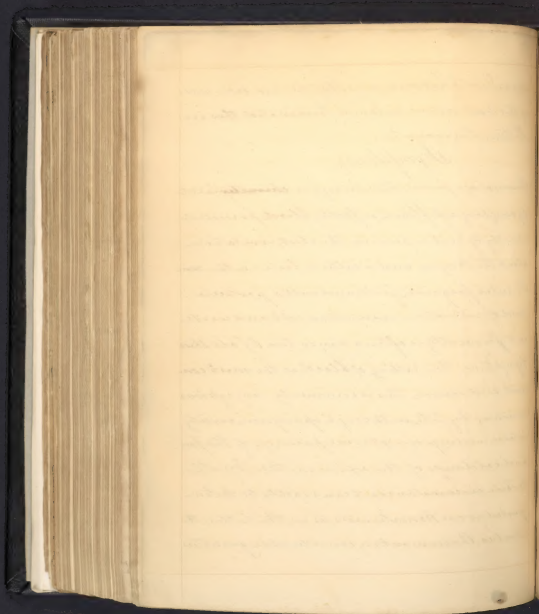
According to Bechard and other anatomists we have no facts or experiments tending to illustrate that the blood circulates with greater velocity through the Pulmonary organs, than in the other parts of the system. The blood in Hemoptysis may issue either from the Lungs, Trachea, or Fauces, in the last it is merely brought up by ~~heaving~~ ^{sneezing} without pain, cough, or oppression or febrile exacerbation, and sometimes we can on examination readily distinguish the source from which it proceeds. It is said that the blood else having got by the fauces, is rarely or never of so florid a colour as that issuing immediately from the ~~Lungs~~ ^{Lungs}. That which takes place from the Trachea is sometimes of very serious importance, and demands particular attention. It is said in some instances to be the precursor of Pthirus Pulmonis.



malis. Dr Chapman says that he has seen cases of this kind where Catarrh terminated thus in Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Symptoms

Hæmorrhage from the Lungs is characterised by coughing up florid, or frothy blood, preceded usually by heat or pain in the chest, irritation about the Larynx, and a saltish taste in the mouth, the pulse frequent, full, and with a particular kind of vibration, even when soft and weak, and frequently is after a day or two of all these symptoms the spilling of blood is the most constant and severe, this is commonly, very copious returning by fits, with cough oppression, anxiety, intense redness or extreme paleness of the face and coldness of the extremities. By attention to these circumstances it can readily be distinguished from Hæmatemesis, as in the latter the blood is thrown out in considerable quantities



is of a darker colour, more grumous, and mixed
with the other contents of the stomach. The
blood which proceeds from the lungs is, for
the most part arterial, that in Haematemesis
venous. The milder cases of Hemoptoe are now
very generally considered as depending on
some functional disorder of the bronchial
membrane, which causes it to excrete blood
in place of its ordinary mucous secretion.

Causes

Hemoptoe is frequently induced by a pre-
disposition from constitution, indicated by prom-
inent shoulders, and narrow chest, delicate
make, and sanguine temperament, and is
excited by loud and long speaking or
singing, violent exertions, such as jumping,
wrestling, catarrh, cough &c. It likewise happens
to persons, who have been formerly subject to repe-
ted Hemorrhages from the nose. It is also



said that Hemorrhoids is excited by a sudden
diminution of the weight of the atmosphere
on ascending the summit of some high
mountains; and in the state of the atmosphere
is very much varied, continued. It is also
with the exertions made on ascending, is fre-
quently an exciting cause of hemorrhage from
the lungs. It is also brought on by sudden
variations in the weather, and, in some
its appearance in the spring and beginning
of summer. It occurs in great majority
of cases, at night, even before a last con-
firmed action, in bed, in the morning. It is
sometimes also occasioned by the state
of sleep or not. Dr. Chapman says is un-
certain.

There are several species of this disease
which take place on different occasions
1st of non accidental rupture of blood

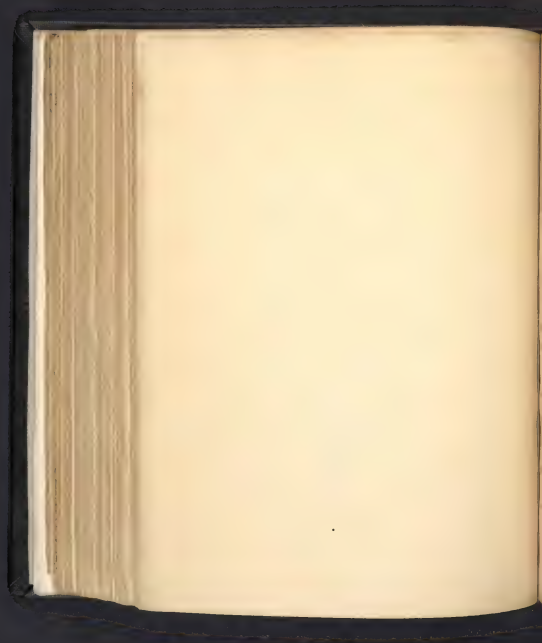


ripel, as by a fall or wound. 2^d From supine
inflammation as in Pleurisy, Pneumonia.
3^d From the suppression of some accustomed
evacuation as in menues, Hemorrhoids &c.
4th From constitutional fullness of the vessel &c.
5th From an abscess in the Lungs, &c. From
tubercles which as almost always take some
relief in the first Pulmonary.

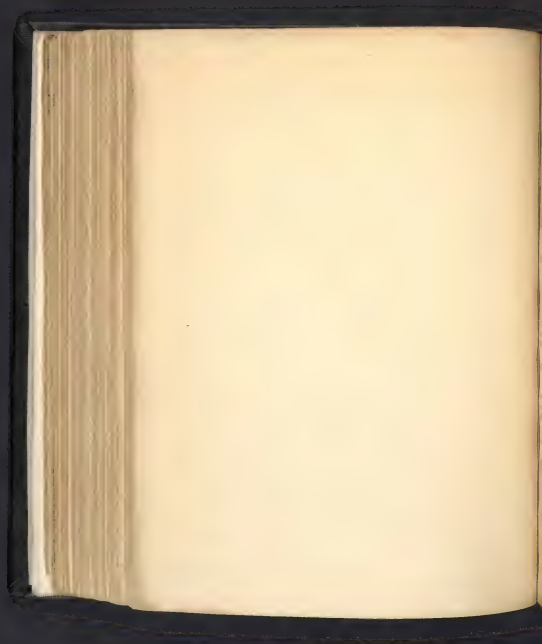
Pneumonia

The most object in the cure of all diseases
is to remove the cause & for as long
as it continues to operate.

Pneumonia is characterised by certain red, often
yellow, into white and opaque, and white
granular, the Reticular form. When it is
connected with Loosening of the ^{upper} lobes is generally
accompanied with a sense of weight and oppression
in the breast, short and difficult breathing;
difficultly of deglutition, with a full & cold



pulse and chills succeeded by heat, cold extremities, lassitude &c. The chief indication here, is the induction of, gastric action and the most prompt and effectual means of fulfilling this indication is emesis, which should be carried so far as to make a decided impression on the pulse. In cholera is supposed to be a reaction. "You say when the opening of one vessel, stops the flow from another vessel already opened?" But large experience has established the ability of emesis here in this stage of the disease. After gastric action is sufficiently active, & while the obstructive intestinal action is going on, limit the use of common salt, in solution, in the dose of a large table spoon, in every ten, fifteen or twenty minutes to the sigmoid flexure by an enema, and soothe the irritation in the large



in this way. The modes of practice of this
medicine is not very intelligible, but the
generally received opinion is that it operates
as an Emetic & purgative. The patient should be
placed in a well ventilated apartment, his
shoulders elevated, and absolutely not covered
on him, all company should be excluded,
and he should not be allowed to talk.
His diet should be very abstemious consist-
ing of light soups and acidulated drinks
such as Lemnade &c, his bowels should be kept
in a salubrious state, though no great evacua-
tion is required. In a case of pneumonia
operating with the same cold direct-
ion use cold applications to the chest
and particularly to the arities, as there is
no part of the body more susceptible of the
impression of these applications.
In cases of great urgency it was highly



recommended by Dr. Boerhaave to envelope the whole body in a sheet wet with cold water -
-vinegar; the effusion of cold water on
the body, on its immersion in the water
has been also resorted to in desperate cases,
but these applications should not be used
when there is a general disposition to natural
constriction, cold obstructions to the system
have also been strongly recommended,
I should all the manifestations mentioned prove
unsuccessful, the septum itself, which presents
itself in "accidents" has long ago been
used in this disease, and was thought to be
finally adopted by Ulricus Hemorrhoides, i.
He was considered by Boerhaave as a specific
in Hemorrhage from the uterus but was
suffered to remain unused for a
long time, in an unimproved state
the means of cure. Dr. Boerhaave



we are indebted for its introduction into
this country. One precaution however is ne-
cessary in the administration of this med-
icine, when there is a sthenic state of the
system, that it should always be preceded
by copious hemorrhage, otherwise it would
be more mischievous; no common is given
of 10ij grs combined with ʒj of opium
to be given every half hour, we must
no longer expect Dr. Chamberlain thinks that
it would be more efficacious; he says that
he has known as much as ʒij to be taken with-
out any other bad effects than at times
jumping and some quaking.

Next to Saccharatum Lycopodii some have
claimed the preeminence. It has even been
proposed by Linnæus and others as a substitute
for the lancet, but we should never use it
in preference to the lancet in acute



Scrophularia is a resinous herb, as a cathartic
bill for hemorrhoids, used in the
high nervous debility, but with enlargement
of the prostate gland. It is nearly
contraindicated in the whole Materia
Medica which should not be used
of any section in *Scrophularia* is not
with high antispasmodic action. *Scrophularia*
Dielsii was considered by Hoffman as op-
posing puerperal overstimulation & epistaxis,
in hemorrhage. It has been recommended
by some as useful after a considerable loss
of blood, when the pulse is very soft, the skin
cool, and manifest the inclination to inflammation.
Feather's has disagreed, but in such
these circumstances, it would be unsafe to
resort to direct depletion; even here it has
been doubted, whether it is equal to the
anaphrodisiacs of lead, opium, or squill.



If Digitalis is ever useful in this disease, it is
when the affection is connected with the respi-
ratory & Pleuritic inflammation, accompanied
with a small quick irritable pulse short inter-
mitting respiration, and a small amount of expectorated
mucus.

It was at one time a common practice to
put it, but is now very much discredited. After the
Lieber has observed the present observations, &
Emiles more observations recommended in his
treatise, against its use, & the fact that it is
practitioners as hazardous, and the frequency
is common, consequently it is not to be
used, and should be as he has observed
under such circumstances, and in some
milder remedies that are not so successful.
It is said to be adjuvant, useful, in some
cases of coughs connected with a small pulse
state of the lungs, or in the presence of



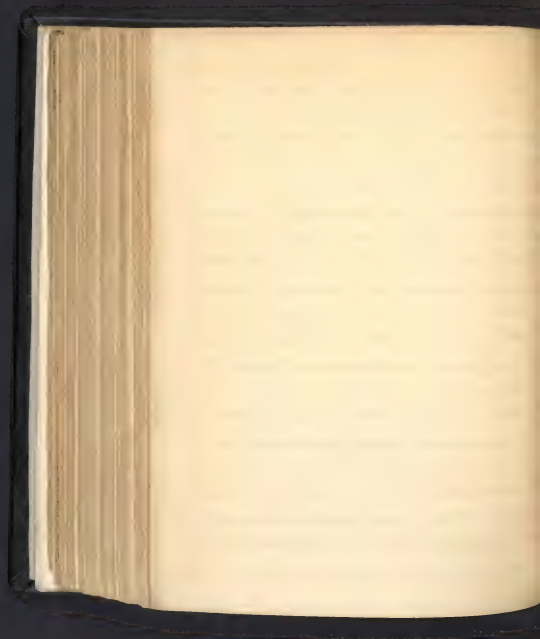
flight and mixed with various grasses, as soon as these circumstances they return into the surface, quiet the cough, upon the difficulty does not arise, promote a quiet sleep, and equilibrate the system. Diseases are in very common when the system loses, diminishes, or is not entitled to the influence of. The human mind is not in the highest manner of itself in your view, he does a few years and hundred, although a few years of the intellectual energy from the two.

Refringent rays, all of the neutral rays, except
the purple ones, but these promote a more
uniformly mixed the appearance of the rays
in the Lances which was very perfect. On its
surface, neither saw evidence, although have a
very conspicuous, as in the 13. Minerals.
On Puccini saw other various other minerals
in some of the same place. On the morning
he had recourse to the. Mineral. Plaster

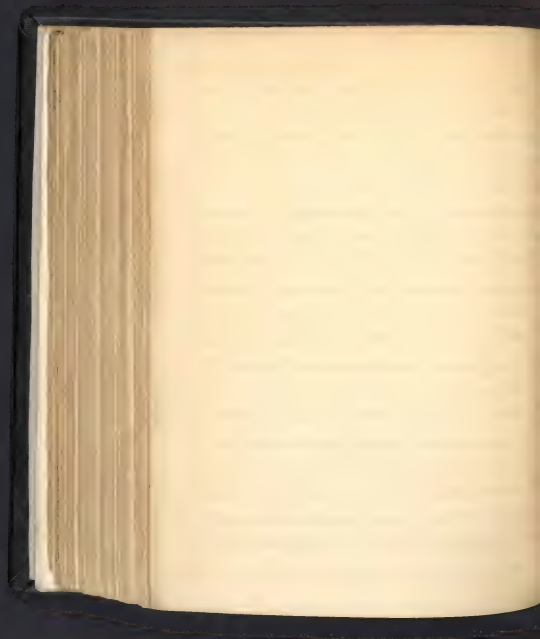


and reports that it had been continuously
continued success, at times small bleedings,
which he says was not always necessary.
her medical nature. The quantity of blood
in the of discharges in an ounce of pure water;
two or three table spoons full of which were
taken every day.

Some of the best of medicine we have under my
observation last summer was seen to be a
man. more of the kind of the last winter
between at once, without any other means of
medicine than active bleeding and copious
purging. The subject of this disease was a
young man of 40 years of age, who had been
in the disease from continuation, having been
under a severe attack of it, and had by a
fall a violent hemorrhage of most unusual
quality issued from his lungs, and was
at the time the same accident occurred.



filled him originally and distilled him
of common salt and cold air, heatings. He
applied to the heat in a still in a short
time he vomited: much, but time still
remained in the element in the system
and a tendency of the vomit to return
the patient continued with a small portion of
Port. Wine: was undisturbed by its
recurrence, however in a very short time
a most distressing haemoptoe of blood burst
forth again his mother who saw him
sitting very much distressed, ran to his bed
on which there was a high iron bar,
on which he was sitting, and the blood
discharged in a glass of water and gave
him a whole of ice, being unconscious
of the danger and effects. His mother
his stomach been even in danger, empty
was immediately on the vomit, and the vomit,



considerably answered.

11. General Acids. These are more adjuvant than the neutral salts, and may be used in the same manner as the above, however they should not be used in preference to medicines of more decided efficacy, which have been spoken of above. The lithic acid, is the best and the dose is 15 or 20 drops every two or three hours.

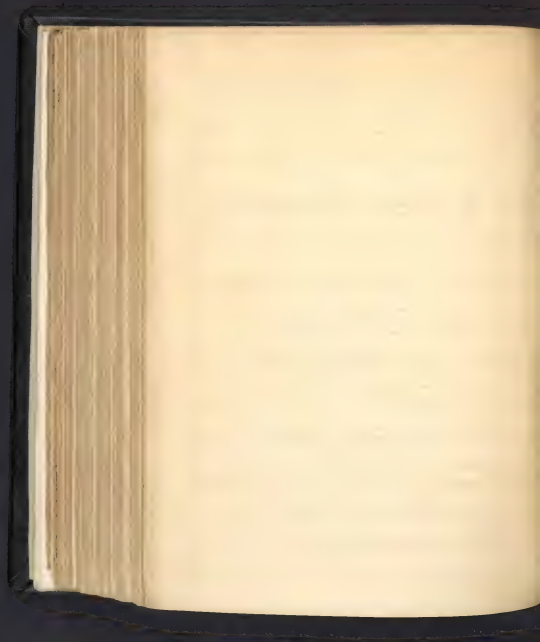
12. General Salts answers very well. Local applications, I have been already mentioned, the caustic applications are of decided utility in this disease, and have been only used in spasms and chronic cases, much has been said of their proper place for their application, but the majority of Physicians of the present opinion is that they ought to be put in immediately on the onset as the efficacy of such applications is



we return to them immediately, to the part
affected, and where sensation is wanted to be
excited in the cornea alone. A second action
to be induced, if they should be applied to the
extremities.

Capine Hemorrhage is a morbid & feeble
action. The first object here being to de-
stroy all debilitating measures, is to employ such as
exert the power of stimulating tone to the system
and the remedies which we should employ
to fulfil this indication, are, Bones, —

The Peruvian Bark sustains the highest re-
putation. Dr Ross spoke with a degree of
enthusiasm of it. It is commonly pre-
scribed alone, but is best combined with
strychnine, as the mucous and salivary
glands. The vegetable adjuvants have
been used, such as Kina, Catechu, &c —
but they have nearly fallen into disuse.



in Hemoptysis, but are useful in other
Hemorrhages.

When utility it is said is derived from the
Mineral Acids, the Sulphuric is best, but
when this disease is connected with a scor-
pulous Diathesis, the Nitric acid is to be
preferred. These remedies may be aided
by exercise, an invigorating Diet and pro-
per Drink. Moderate exercise on horse
back is the mode in which it is generally
preferred, it should be taken in fair
weather, and the patient not to fatigue him-
self. His diet should be light and nu-
tritious. Port wine is the best drink; it
imparts tone and astringency to the bleed-
ing vessels.

When Hemoptysis is connected with con-
stitutional peculiarities, it leaves behind it
a very great tendency to recurrence. Under



These circumstances, the patient should be put under a strict prophylactic plan, he should avoid every cause which has a tendency to increase the impetus of the circulation, such as undue exercise and improper diet; he should observe the greatest caution in exposing himself to cold, as nothing tends more to produce it than Catarrhs. When a predisposition to phthisis exists, particular attention to the state of the pulse and chest should be observed; should excitement in the circulation, and pain in the chest supervene, small bleedings, next low diet, nitre, and the whole of the Antiphlogistic ^{plan} should be immediately resorted to. When the local affections are urgent much good has been derived from perpetual blisters to the chest. When the disease is very obstinate a mercurial course has been recommended; It is said however

that cases will sometimes occur which will
resist all our medicines, here as a common
resort advise the patient to remove to a
warmer climate and by a sea voyage—

